



U.S. Department of Justice

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 2, 2023

NOAH SCHEER  
[REDACTED]

FOIPA Request No.: 1606798-000  
Subject: 064-HQ-24773  
(Confederation of Workers of Mexico)

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 44 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

☐ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also email your response to [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov).** Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence.

☒ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days to **Initial Processing Operations Unit; Record/Information Dissemination Section; Information Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 200 Constitution Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also email your response to [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov).** Please include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration  
Special Access and FOIA  
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia). Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosures

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552**

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a**

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NNB:mjp

6/25/43

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SIS-72

CODE CABLE \* SPECIAL CIPHER PAD

RE CTAL. BUREAU INFORMED CTAL HOLDING CONVENTION MEXICO CITY STARTING  
25TH INSTANT. CONFIRM AND TRANSMIT TO BUREAU REPORT COVERING MEETING  
INCLUDING LIST OF DELEGATES FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Note: After approval, please return to Mr. Carson's Office for Transmittal  
to Radio Communications.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

State Dept.  
6-26-43  
HMC (mR)

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Encoded by BW Time 1:22  
Checked by 2 Time 1:22  
Filed by \_\_\_\_\_

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7 8 JUL 1 1943 M Per \_\_\_\_\_

laid, is the acquisition of a social edifice or club for the members of the CTC.

In October, 1942, President Batista signed a decree, sanctioning a special drawing of the national lottery, the returns of which were to be divided equally for the construction of a national hospital for poliomyelitis, and for the construction of a social house for the CTC. Early in December the results of this special drawing were announced, and a check for \$57,000 was delivered to Teresa Garcia, who was Treasurer of the CTC at that time.

This action on the part of the government was attacked by the opponents of Communism as being a subsidy to the Communist Party.

In addition to this sum, the CTC has received contributions of \$5,000 from the City Hall of Havana, and from Senator Alfredo Hornedo, President of the Liberal Party. The CTC has entered into negotiations with the owners of the Sports Palace, located in Havana, and has been offered this building for a cash price of \$200,000. There are other bidders reputedly offering a price of \$250,000, on the basis of installment payments, but the CTC has the first option.

Because of this situation, the CTC has launched a vigorous financial campaign to secure the necessary amount, appealing to the worker's organizations in Havana, and in the rest of the Republic. At the time that this is written (March 20, 1943), the labor organizations have contributed \$43,746, over 90 per cent of this amount coming from syndicates in the Province of Havana.

#### Legal Bureau of the CTC and the Centro Benéfico Jurídico

As a means of keeping the workers informed of the social laws, decrees, regulations, etc., the CTC has formed the Buró Jurídico (Legal Bureau) which compiles these laws and decrees and remits information concerning them to the labor syndicates belonging to the CTC. In addition, this Legal Bureau is an agency through which the workers and organizations belonging to the CTC can complain of any infractions of laws concerning labor.

This Buró Jurídico of the CTC should not be confused with the Centro Benéfico Jurídico de Trabajadores de Cuba. The latter organization is a mutual aid institution which is not controlled by the CTC, but which the CTC and the Communist Party recommend as a proletarian organization created by the workers and directed by the workers. At the present time, the CTC has no such aid organization to provide medical and hospitalization benefits, or death benefits.

12/1/43

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BYRON PRICE,  
Director.

44444

JAM/SE:  
469/43.

AIR

S.70.

Pkt. 67.

\* CONTINENTAL PRESS NEWS  
SERVICE.

DESAGUE 108-110,  
HABANA,  
CUBA.

5th May, 1943.

SR. ALVARO SANCHEZ,  
"DIARIO POPULAR,"  
APARTADO 826,  
BOGOTA,  
COLOMBIA, S.A.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

JAM/SE. 299/43.  
" " 335/43.  
" " 374/43.  
" " 381/43.  
" " 433/43.  
" " 447/43. etc.

DIV. OF RPTS.  
D.S.C. (2)  
S.O.I. Jamaica  
D.C. MIAMI  
D.C. PANAMA

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

RELEASED

SPANISH (Censored by  
Cuban Authorities).

CONTINENTAL PRESS NEWS SERVICE, CUBA.

This report deals with the public demonstrations organized throughout Cuba by Cuban Workers, under the auspices of the Confederation of Cuban Workers, to celebrate the First of May, and with the inauguration in Habana of the "House of the Workers", recently purchased with the proceeds of a public subscription.

Summary:-

CELEBRATION OF FIRST OF MAY IN CUBA.

HABANA. 4th May, 1943. By Air-mail.

The First of May was celebrated this year with festivities which far exceeded in brilliance and dimensions any that have taken place in former years. It would be impossible to give the exact number of the thousands of workmen who marched under the banner of the glorious CONFEDERATION of CUBAN WORKERS, suffice to say that all the Workers' Organizations of the Province of HABANA, all the Federations and a multitudinous public met together in the streets and squares of the capital city and, despite their vast numbers, offered by their serene conduct an excellent example of well-ordered unity. The crowning act of this unparalleled procession was the inauguration of the "House of the Workers" which took place during the afternoon hours. This large building, previously known as the Sports Palace, was

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1-CAN  
1-BIS  
4-BEW  
1-  
1-FBI  
7-MID  
1-ONI

Confederation of Workers of Cuba

See index

File Area



SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BYRON PRICE,  
Director.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JAN/SE 469/43.

and LAZARO PENA, Secretary General of the CONFEDERATION of CUBAN WORKERS. Similar processions and demonstrations were organized in all towns and villages throughout the country. In the capital city, the immense procession was headed by a group of veteran soldiers carrying the CUBAN flag. Behind them came the Executive Committee of the CONFEDERATION of CUBAN WORKERS, with the Leaders LAZARO PENA, RICARDO RODRIGUEZ, JOSE MORRERA, RAMON LEON RENTERIA, CARLOS FERNANDEZ, TERESA GARCIA, RAFAEL BLANCO ALVARES, JOSE MARIA PEREZ, FRANCISCO MALPICA, LEONIGILDO VICENTE, ANGEL COFINO, ZACARIAS BARRIOS, JOSE MIGUEL ESINO, JOSE M. ARRIETA, JOSE LUIS AMIGO and JESUS VILLEGAS, the last-mentioned being the representative of the CONFEDERATION of COLOMBIAN WORKERS. Following them came the Executive of the FEDERATION of WORKERS of the HABANA Province, with its Leaders SEGUNDO QUINCOSA, ANGELES ECHEVARRIA, JUAN CABBALLEIRA, NILA ORTEGA, PEDRO PABLO BANCHEZ, RIGOBERTO EQUIRRE, GONZALO COLLADO and others. Among the numerous slogans and watch-words, which emblazoned on coloured cloth were borne aloft like flags, were the following: "Long live National Unity against Fascism!" "All our help for those who are giving their blood for their Liberty and for ours". "Long live the invincible Unity of the United Nations to defeat Nazis." "President Batista: make the Mining Companies of Matambre, Lengua de Pajaro and Cuba Mining carry out the Laws of the Republic." "The C.T.C. sends patriotic greetings to the recruits of compulsory military service." "Liberty for Albizu Campos and other prisoners of Latin America". "We salute the Government for its recognition of the C.T.C." "People and Government are united against the conspiracy of the re-actionary proprietor". "For the liberty of Luis Carlos Prestes!" "We ask for the liberty of Godofilla and other Anti-Fascist prisoners of the Argentine." "We beg the Government to exercise energetic action against the arrogance of the Bacardi Company." "For the immediate opening of a Second Front!" "No more fines; to prison with all speculators!" etc. From the terrace of the Presidential Palace, President BATISTA, his Cabinet ministers and many high officials and well-known people watched the procession winding through the streets. The members of the Executive of the CONFEDERATION of CUBAN WORKERS likewise took up their stand on the terrace of the Palace and from this vantage point witnessed for more than 6 hours the passing of all the various groups and organizations which composed that gigantic procession. The House of the Workers was profusely adorned with flags, slogans, arches, etc. From the moment of its inauguration, it became the official property of the National Proletariat. Among the distinguished people present at the inauguration, were several Ministers and Government officials; also MANUEL G. BARRERO, President of the Association of the Workers' Press; Dr. GUSTAVO ALDEREGUIA, representative of the Anti-Fascist National Front; Dr. TOMAS GAMBA, President of the National Association of CUBAN Public Employees; Angel AGUIAR, Dr. ANGEL ARCE, FABIO GROVART, RAMON NICOLAU and MANUEL LUZARDO, Leaders of the COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY UNION PARTY; and the Leaders of the C.T.C. and of the Workers' Federations, etc. Great applause, President BATISTA made his speech by Dr. JUAN MARINELLO VIDAURRETA, P. COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY UNION and Minister by the Leader LAZARO PENA, Secretary General and by RAMON LEON RENTERIA, President of the Union of Maritime Workers. LAZARO PENA made a

Cont'd.



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BYRON PRICE,  
Director.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JAM/SE 469/43.

speech, pointing out that it was for the second time that the First of May, the Day of the Workers, was being celebrated in CUBA since the declaration of war by that country against the AXIS Powers; that should the United Nations be defeated, CUBA'S destiny would be one of vassalage and of death; consequently, it was the duty of the CUBAN workers, and of the masses of the people in general to fight for the independence and sovereignty of their country; but peace, such as that proposed by JORDANA in SPAIN, would be the downfall of the UNITED NATIONS; a victory worthy of the name could be based only on the "unconditional surrender" proclaimed by ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL in CASABLANCA. He stressed the fact that the working-class of CUBA was ready and willing to go to the front and to take an active part in the war and that the majority of the 8,000 men recently recruited were workmen, for all members of the working-class were ready to sacrifice their interests and to support every privation in order to win the war. President BATISTA'S speech was received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause; he expressed his pleasure at being received as a guest in the House of the Cuban Workers and promised his audience that he would consider it a great honour to receive them as his guests on the 1st of May, 1944, and to greet from his Palace-balcony the workers of all CUBAN PARTIES."

P.F.  
a/D.A.C.  
No. 2595  
21/5/43.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON



March 3, 1931.

No. 293.

MAR 5 1931

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I would appreciate any information you may have  
in your files regarding the Latin-American Confederation  
of Labor, Room 414, 2 West 15th Street, New York City.

A certain J. Becker connected with that organiza-  
tion has been placed on the mailing list of the London  
DAILY WORKER.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Kelley

Chief,  
Division of Eastern European Affairs.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,  
Director, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

64-24773-XXI  
MJD  
3/10/31

44440

CCB:HIGH

~~61-24773-1~~

3810 Quesada Avenue,  
Chevy Chase, D. C.,  
March 10, 1931.

Mr. W. J. Morris,  
331 Ocean Parkway,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

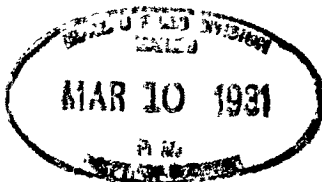
Dear Sir:

61-

Will you please furnish me with all  
available information concerning the Latin-  
American Confederation of Labor, Room 414  
2 West 15th Street, New York City?

Very truly yours,

C. A. Appel.



64-24773-XXI  
~~64-24773-XXI~~

67-41713-16  
RECORDED

March 10, 1931.

Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief,  
Division of Eastern European Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

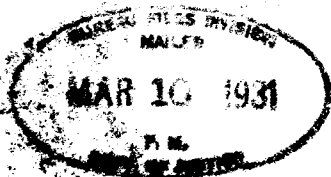
I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 3, 1931, requesting information available in the Bureau files relating to the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, New York City.

A search of the files fails to reveal any information regarding this organization, other than that contained in communications dated July 30, 1930 and December 13, 1930, from the American Consulate at Riga, Latvia, copies of which were furnished to this Bureau by your Department.

Should any further information be received relative to this organization, I shall promptly forward the same to you.

Sincerely yours,

Director.



*[Handwritten signature]*

CCS:TB

~~61-24773-112~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

April 24, 1931.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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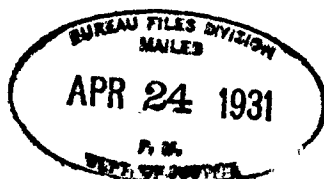
Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief,  
Division of Eastern European Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

With further reference to your letter dated March 3, 1931, information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that the Latin-American Confederation of Labor is a part of the Trade Union Unity League and occupies office space in the offices of the said League. It is reported that the Communist Party uses the Latin-American Confederation of Labor to maintain contact with the revolutionary trade union movement in the Latin-American countries and this organization is also active among the Latin-American workers in the United States. It is also reported that this organization is affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions.

Sincerely yours,

Director.



April 21, 1931  
New York

44443

Latin-American Confederation of Labor

The Latin-American Confederation of Labor, Room 414, 2 N. 15 St. NYC. is located in the offices of the Trade Union Unity League. According to b7D the Latin-American confed. of labor is a part of the Trade Union Unity League. It is ~~the~~ through this organization that the Communist Party is active among the Latin American workers in the United States and has among these workers strong party and union nuclei. Through the C.T. the Trade Union Unity League keeps also in touch with the revolutionary trade union movement in the Latin-American countries. All these organizations are affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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618 D Street, N. E.,  
Washington, D. C.  
April 16, 1931.

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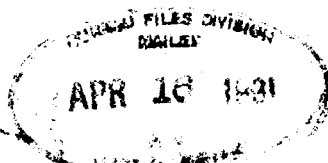
Mr. W. J. Morris,  
331 Ocean Parkway,  
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to Mr. Appel's letter dated  
March 10, 1931, requesting information concerning  
the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, Room  
414, 2 West 15th Street, New York City, and submit  
whatever information you have been able to obtain  
relative thereto.

Very truly yours,

G. G. Schenken.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

SEP 26 1941

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy  
FILES

In reply refer to  
FO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Department of State transmits to the following  
the attached information in the hope that it will be of  
value:

Military Intelligence Division

Office of Naval Intelligence

✓ Federal Bureau of Investigation

Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum dated August 28, 1941, subject:  
"Review of August Issue of America Latina, Official  
Organ of the Latin American Confederation of Labor  
-----Vicente Lombardo Teledano, Editor."

CH-13

RECORDED  
EX-10

INDEXED  
EX-8

INDEXED 518

164-24773-XX4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
8	SEP 29 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

August 28, 1941.

REVIEW OF AUGUST ISSUE OF AMERICA LATINA, OFFICIAL  
ORGAN OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CONFEDERATION OF  
LABOR----Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Editor..

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, former president of the Mexican Federation of Labor (CTM), now president of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL), presents his views on Latin America's problems in the official organ of the latter body, AMERICA LATINA, Volume I, Number 2, forwarded to the Department by the American Embassy at Mexico City. The new publication is in newspaper format, contains four pages, and the number received is dated at Mexico City, August, 1941.

Although the views of Mr. Lombardo Toledano are perhaps already well known, it is no doubt of interest to note again certain points stressed by him in AMERICA LATINA.

The main article on the front page is a summons to all Latin American labor organization to send representatives to the CTAL congress to be held in Mexico City, September 26 to 30, 1941.

Another heading states "Panamerican Democracy Demands Liberty", and the article which follows offers the columns of AMERICA LATINA for a roll of all militant and radical liberals who may be "the victims of official repression through imprisonment and deportation", the avowed purpose of the section to be the "stigmatizing of the false Democratic governments which infest the Continent". Giving point to this article are two other items, one attacking General Tiburcio Carías of Honduras, whom he accuses of extending his term in office far beyond the maximum of four years as stipulated in the Constitution of 1924, and the other calling for the liberation by the United States of Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican nationalist leader, now in Atlanta penitentiary for subversive activities.

"Latin America in the Light of the 'Good Neighbor' Policy" is the title of a two page interior spread signed by Mr. Lombardo Toledano. The article is full of statistical tables and graphs and was prepared to carry out a promise given to the CTM on June 7 last to prepare the case in

"the

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"the fight to the death against fascism, and in defense of the autonomy of the Latin American nations as a guarantee of their economic development and democratic progress."

As a corollary of his program, he advocates the expropriation of Axis properties, opposition to Yankee capitalism, elimination of non-democratic governments, and rapid and effective improvement of the cultural and economic conditions of the masses. This document, however, only enlarges on the second point. He first presents statistics to show the preponderant place in Latin American trade of the United States, next alleges that American corporations operating in various Latin American countries oppose the development of trade between Latin American countries, and then strongly objects, not because "Great Britain is transferring to the United States the credits and properties it has in Latin America" but because "under the shadows of continental unity against common Axis enemies, the great Yankee enterprises increase even more their power and insatiable voracity, chaining (Latin America) to eternal debt".

"The intentions of an authentic policy of good will stumble, therefore, over the deaf opposition of private Yankee enterpriser," he states in summary.

The document closes with a ten point "solution which the nations of Latin America demand", and he calls upon the proletariat and the masses to demand the following solution through their governments:

1. Expropriation without indemnification of the properties and credits of Axis powers.
2. Opposition to and denouncement of all financial dealings which directly or indirectly pretend to chain Britain's Latin American debtors to United States capitalism.
3. Establishment of genuinely democratic governments in Latin America.
4. Freedom for political prisoners.
5. Organization of a Latin American merchant marine beginning with expropriated Axis ships.
6. Organization of trade between Latin American countries on a barter basis.

7. Petitioning of the United States government not to impede or restrict the exportation of raw materials and manufactured products needed in Latin America.

8. Maintenance and extension of freedom for labor unions.

9. Raising of the standard of living among farm and industrial workers and protection of the "small farmer".

10. Intensification of the cultural interchange between the Latin American nations.

WGMacLean.

15025

Mexico D. F.  
December 1, 1941.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO;  
Confederation of Latin  
American Workers;  
COMMUNIST MATTER.

The annual convention of the C.T.A.L. (Confederation of Latin American Workers) was held in the Green Salon of the Beaux Arts Palace in Mexico City during November 21 through November 26, 1941. VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO is the President of the C.T.A.L. The following delegates, representing the American Republics, were in attendance:

a). CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C.T.A.L.:

1. - VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO -- President
2. - FRANCISCO PEREZ LETROS -- First Vicepresident
3. - GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ M. -- 2nd. Vice president
4. - FIDEL VELAZQUEZ -- Secretary General and  
chief of the northern district.
5. - JORGE REGUEROS PERALTA -- Secretary of the  
central district.
6. - JOSE MARIA ARGANA -- Secretary of the  
southern district.

b). ARGENTINA:

7. - JOSE DOMENECH -- Secretary General of  
the General Labor Confederation.
8. - ANGEL C. BORLENGHI -- Secretary General of  
the CGT (Confederation of Commercial Workers).

c). BOLIVIA:

9. - PEDRO VACA -- Secretary General of  
Syndicated Workers of Bolivia.

d). COLOMBIA:

10. - HERNANDO RESTREPO BOTERO -- Secretary of Confed-  
eration of Colombian workers.
11. - HERNANDO BRICENO -- Member of Executive  
Committee of Colombian workers.
12. - EDUARDO VANEGAS -- Member of Executive  
Committee of Colombian workers.

e). COSTA RICA:

- 13. - RODOLFO GUZMAN -- Representative of Costa Rican labor organizations.
- 14. - ARNOLDO FERRETO -- Representative of Costa Rican peasant organizations.

f). CUBA:

- 15. - JUSTO TAMAYO -- Chief of Cuban Delegation and Vice-Secretary of Confederation of Cuban workers.
- 16. - ANGEL COFINO -- Secretary of the Confederation of Cuban workers.
- 17. - RAMON LEON RENTERIA -- Delegate from the Confederation of Cuban workers.
- 18. - JOSE LUIS AMIGO -- Agrarian secretary of Confederation of Cuban workers.
- 19. - MANUEL SANTALLA -- Alternate Secretary of Confederation of Cuban workers.

g). CHILE:

- 20. - BERNARDO IBANEZ -- Secretary General of Confederation of Chilean workers.
- 21. - SALVADOR OCAMPO PASTENE -- Sub-secretary general of Confederation of Chilean workers.
- 22. - ALBINO BARRA VILLALOBOS -- Assesor of Confederation of Chilean workers.

h). ECUADOR:

- 23. - GUSTAVO VALENCIA -- Secretary General of Worker's Union of Pichincha.
- 24. - VICTOR HUGO BRIONES U. -- Representing Union of workers of El Guayas.
- 25. - MANUEL MARZO RUIZ -- Representing Agricultural workers of Milagro.

i). NICARAGUA:

- 26. - ARNOLDO FERRETO -- Representative of all Independent worker's organizations.
- 27. - MANUEL ALEMAN GUERRERO -- Representative of the Worker's Union of Nicaragua.

j). PANAMA:

- 28. - CELSO N. SOLANO -- Panamanian Syndicate of Government Workers.

k). PORTO RICO:

- 29. - BOLIVAR PAGAN -- President of the Porto Rican federation of labor.

1). URUGUAY:

30. - ~~ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ~~ -- Committee for unity of Workers Organizations.  
31. - ~~VENITO ROVIRA~~ -- President of the Uruguayan federation of commerce and industrial workers.

m). VENEZUELA:

32. - ~~AUGUSTO MALAVE VILLALBA~~ -- Committee of Syndicate Reorganization,  
and the following delegates at large:  
33. - ~~AD STAAL~~ -- From Canada. Chief of the Relations service for workers in the International Workers Office.  
34. - ~~DONALD HENDERSON~~ -- President of the UCAPAWA, attached to the CIO of the United States of America.  
35. - ~~AGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ OCHOA~~ -- Representing the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers in the United States)  
36. - ~~MANUEL PEREZ HERNANDEZ~~ -- Colombia.  
37. - ~~AMARO del ROSAL~~ -- Secretary General of the Syndicate of Spanish Workers.  
38. - ~~RAMON GONZALEZ PENA~~ -- President of the Union of Workers of Spain.  
39. - ~~DR. JUAN ISIDRO JIMENEZ GRULLON~~ and ~~ANGEL MIOLAN~~ -- Representing the Revolutionary party of the Dominican Republic.  
40. - ~~GUILLERMO IBARRA~~, ~~RAMON RAMIREZ GOMEZ~~, ~~LUIS SOTO FERNANDEZ~~ -- Representing the International Confederation of Educational workers.

The convention officially opened on the morning of November 21, 1941 with an address by VICENTE LOMBARDO TOL-EDANO who welcomed the delegates. He stated that the bonds of the labor unions were today much stronger than ever before, they having found strength in Russia, which is really fighting for humanity. He stated that labor has mobilized for defense production, but that paralleling this effort on the part of labor must come a betterment for the laborers. He called the role of the delegates and introduced the two vice-presidents, one from the Argentine and the other from Cuba, and he also introduced the Secretaries from the three continental divisions.



The second speaker was PEREZ LEIROS, 2nd. vice president, who spent most of his time eulogizing Lombardo Toledano whom he referred to as the most energetic and active defender of the rights of the laborers and the laboring class. He alluded to Fidel Velasquez as the champion of the ideals of the C.T.M. which in their minds represents the ideals of redemption of the laborers of the Continent.

JUSTO TAMAYO from Cuba was the third speaker who stated that the fifth column existed in America and toward its elimination he recalled the words of Karl Marx "Workers of the World, unite." He recalled how well impressed the delegates had been with the mutual collaboration of the authorities and the workers here and stated that undoubtedly this union had been fomented by President Cardenas (loud cheers).

RODOLFO FERRETO from Costa Rica was the next speaker. He stated that his country had the real democracy in Central America and that even though his country might not have an Army they had an army of teachers to educate the people. He praised Mexico as being the advance sentinel for the safeguarding of the rights of the peoples south of the U. S.

BERNARDO IBÁÑEZ from Chile was the fifth speaker. He also praised the efforts of Lombardo Toledano to preserve intact the organization now being in convention. He referred to Toledano as the Fuehrer of the Workers.

MANUEL ALEMAN GUERRERO from Nicaragua read his speech and plead with the convention to address a telegram to the President of his country who would not recognize the rights of the workers and who had several of them in jail.

CELSO N. SOLANO from Panama stated that he represented the Free Workers of the Canal Zone. He stated that he was able to come to this convention as a result of the new order in Panama. That one year ago under the regime of ARIAS Panama was laboring under the duress of a genuine Nazi organization instituted by Arias who was an Agent of the German ideals, but who has fortunately been ousted from power. He stated that there was a real fifth column in Panama which was designed to block any effort to protect or enlarge the Panama Canal.

BENITO ROVIRA from Uruguay stated that upon his being appointed to attend this congress news had come that the Government of Mexico had withdrawn all support from the laborers and that the program of the Revolution had suffered a radical set back under Avila Camacho. But, he stated, observations made since arriving in Mexico certainly disprove the truth of such a statement.

AGUSTO MALAVE VILLALVA from Venezuela blamed the American Trusts and the Oil Companies as being the true factors which have destroyed the rights of the workers.

He stated that these agents of Yankee imperialism are in flagrant contradiction with the theories of the good neighbor policy fomented and created by President Roosevelt, who should know about their demeanor in Mexico and the balance of the Americas.

CARLOS GONZALEZ PELAA from Austrias, Spain was the next speaker. He was introduced as the old leader of the laborers organization in the days of the Spanish Republic, the U.C.T. He made a good speech recalling the days when the first Spaniards came over here and then comparing it with the present day when Spaniards are still coming over here are refugges, receiving hospitable asylum, but coming without the idea of conquest.

SENATOR ALFREDO FELIX DIAZ ESCOBAR representing the Mexican Senate tendered an invitation to the delegates of the convention to attend a meeting of the Mexican Senate on the 26th. of November.

The order of the day for business consisting in holding elections to integrate the committes which were divided into the following three groups:

1. Interior Organization Committee
2. Economics Committee
3. Social Committee

Following this reports were read by the delegates outlining the activities of the C.T.A.L. in their respective countries. The slogan of the C.T.A.L. is the struggle against Nazi-Fascism. It is obvious that the C.T.A.L. even though a Latin American organization has some secret understanding with the C.I.O. of the United States.

On Sunday, November 23, 1941 the convention held its meeting at the ARENA MEXICO. This meeting was attended principally by the different organizations affiliated to the C.T.M. and the P.C.M. (Communist Party of Mexico). Thirteen speakers chosen from the delegates attending the convention read messages from thier countries containing salutations to the C.T.M. from their respective labor organizations. The speeches also contained detailed reports of existing conditions in these countries which should be remedied for the benefit of the workers. Homage was paid to the Presidents of Chile and Cuba and especial tribute was paid to ex-President Cardenas of Mexico who is considered the hero of the struggles for the benefit of the proletariat. Lombardo Toledano as usual made a good, but a long and tedious speech. He used all his craft to make it appear that the CTAL was solidly bakcing the Governments who are in opposition to the Nazi cruelty and power.

The following day the convention was opened again by

IRWIN DESHTLER, representing the CIO Workers of the Pottery and Glass Unions. He made a long speech exposing the conditions in which certain restrictions had placed American labor. He scored the policy under which the Government could consider industries as defense industries and be empowered to take them over. This, he said is a condition which can lead to violence. He stated that the only real force in the world which was opposing Hitler was labor, and that the best move labor could make would be to line itself up with organizations similar to the C.T.A.L. which had the support of the continent.

REID ROBINSON, Vice President of the CIO and leader of the Syndicate of Miners who had worked shoulder to shoulder with the Chileans in the mines of the Anaconda Nitrate Corporation in Chile, was then introduced. He stated:

"The struggle for unity among the workers of the continent is the main cause to follow. We, the workers of the United States are behind this move and feel that we ought to be in order to correct the unjustified discrimination that has been sustained to humiliate the Mexican worker who in the United States received sometimes on and two dollars less salary than the American worker, even though he may be a skilled worker. I come here representing some five million workers of the United States who wish to strengthen these bounds of fraternity and solidarity. I have observed the tolerance with which the Governments of Latin America let the trusts and monopolies spoil the rights of the workers. This should be stopped by the leaders of the workers. Fascism and Nazism are as dangerous enemies of the worker as the imperialistic move of the American trust and the American force of Capitalism. We are here to offer you our support in the struggle that has to establish the best union among us without differences or prejudices brought on by racial misunderstandings."

AD STAAL, delegate from Canada read his message to the delegates from the Office of Workers Relations of Canada. He stated:

"That he was well satisfied to observe that there was real sentiment of unity among the workers in Spanish America, and that he was also satisfied to have attended the meetings of the Confederation of Labor in the United States from where he had gotten the best feeling he had ever had as the day in which justice had to be done to the laborer was coming nearer and nearer. He stated that resolutions to protect the worker had to be adopted and that to enforce these resolutions there had to be unions of similar interests of the workers."

It was then announced that the following day the President of Mexico would address the convention and send his salutations to the workers and the Governments of the respective countries represented at the convention.

On November 25th. the convention had its best attendance due to the fact that the President of Mexico was going to address it. Many of the Congressmen from Mexico were in attendance. Pending the arrival of President Manuel Avila Camacho discussions were held which took care of all pending resolutions. The President arrived at 7:30 PM in a Democratic way. He was accompanied by the welcoming committee from the CTAL congress and a very few of his military aides.

REID ROBINSON made a speech dealing mainly with Democracy and calling the President of Mexico the very protector of the redemption of the workers of America.

PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO then read his speech which was a masterpiece of thought, very opportune, and well thought out. He left immediately upon completing his address and the meeting adjourned. The President of Mexico's appearance was more in the nature of a courtesy appearance than anything else. He did not really make a speech. All he did was welcome the delegates to Mexico and extend his felicitations to the Governments represented by them.

The business of the convention was concluded with the re-election for the coming year of all the past officers. The election was by acclamation and there was no opposition voiced to the re-election of the officers who had served the previous year. The slate of candidates was prepared by and engineered by ALEJANDRO CARRILLO, present Mexican Congressman and chief aide to Vicente Lombardo Toledano.

Lombardo Toledano publicly stated that he had received an invitation to visit all of the countries represented at the convention by the delegates from those countries and that he had accepted their invitations and intended to visit all of these countries to further the interests of the organization. It will be noted that Toledano did not attempt to make any expose of totalitarian activities such as he did at the C. T. M. convention.

Attached hereto is a booklet of the by-laws of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America. While it is noted that this booklet was printed in 1938 at the inception of the organization it is understood that these by-laws have not been changed.

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AMERICA LATINA

ESTATUTOS

MEXICO

S.I.S.

b7D

Confederación de Trabajadores  
de  
América Latina

ESTATUTOS

México, 1938.

## ESTATUTO DE LA CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES DE AMERICA LATINA.

### I. DECLARACION DE PRINCIPIOS

Los trabajadores manuales e intelectuales de América Latina declaran que el régimen social que actualmente prevalece en la mayor parte de los países de la tierra, debe ser substituído por un régimen de justicia, basado en la abolición de la explotación del hombre por el hombre, en el sistema democrático como medio para gobernar los intereses de la comunidad humana, en el respeto a la autonomía económica y política de cada nación y en la solidaridad de todos los pueblos del mundo, proscribiendo para siempre la agresión armada como instrumento para resolver los conflictos internacionales, y condenando la guerra de conquista como contraria a los intereses de la civilización.

Declaran que para ser posible el ideal de justicia social es urgente conseguir la unificación de la clase trabajadora en el seno de cada país, la alianza permanente e indestructible de los trabajadores



en el territorio de cada región y de cada continente, y en el entendimiento claro y firme entre todos los trabajadores del mundo, para realizar la verdadera unidad internacional.

Declaran que la principal tarea de la clase trabajadora de la América Latina consiste en conseguir la plena autonomía económica y política de las naciones latinoamericanas, y en liquidar las supervivencias semif feudales que caracterizan a sus países, con el propósito de elevar las condiciones económicas, sociales y morales, en que se hallan las grandes masas de sus pueblos.

Declaran que los trabajadores de la América Latina deben disfrutar sin taxativas de los siguientes derechos, como base de las demás garantías sociales que debe contener el régimen jurídico de cada país; derecho de reunión; derecho de asociación; derecho de huelga; derecho de contratación colectiva del trabajo; derecho de libre expresión de sus ideas; libertad para sus órganos de prensa.

Declaran que el fascismo es contrario a los medios y a los objetivos del proletariado, al progreso de los pueblos y al desarrollo de la cultura, por lo cual debe ser combatido en todas sus formas; impidiendo que haga adeptos en los diversos sectores sociales, y denunciando su presencia y su actividad en el seno de cada país, para fortalecer la unión de las fuerzas democráticas en el orden nacional e internacional.

Declaran, por último, que conscientes de la responsabilidad que sobre ellos pesa en esta hora decisiva para los destinos de la clase trabajadora y de la humanidad, crean la Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina, con sujeción a las siguientes normas.

## **II: CONSTITUCION.**

**Artículo 1.—** La Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina se integra con las centrales sindicales nacionales de los países latinoamericanos que por su estatuto adopten su misma táctica y sus mismos objetivos.

**Artículo 2.—** Una sola central nacional por cada país se admitirá como miembro de la Confederación y será la que represente a la mayoría de los trabajadores organizados.

**Artículo 3.—** La autonomía del movimiento sindical de cada país será respetada.

## **III/ SEDE**

**Artículo 4.—** La sede de la Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina es la ciudad de México.

## **IV. OBJETOS**

**Artículo 5.—** La Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina tiene por objeto:

- a) Realizar la unificación de la clase trabajadora de América Latina;
- b) Contribuir a la unificación de la clase trabajadora en el seno de cada uno de los países latinoamericanos;

- c) Luchar por la unificación de los trabajadores del Continente Americano;
- d) Luchar por la unificación de todos los trabajadores del mundo;
- e) Defender los intereses y los esfuerzos del movimiento sindical de los países latinoamericanos;
- f) Prestar ayuda al movimiento sindical de cualquier país para la mejor defensa de sus intereses;
- g) Cooperar al progreso de la legislación del trabajo en la América Latina;
- h) Luchar contra todos los imperialismos para lograr la autonomía de las naciones latinoamericanas;
- i) Luchar contra la guerra de agresión o de conquista, contra la reacción y contra el fascismo.

## V. MEDIOS

**Artículo 6.—** Para lograr sus propósitos la Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina recurrirá particularmente a:

- a) La colaboración estrecha con las centrales nacionales afiliadas a ella;
- b) La colaboración con otras organizaciones cuando lo juzgue oportuno en interés mismo del movimiento sindical;
- c) La mediación en el caso de diferencias surgidas en el seno del movimiento sindical;

- d) La elaboración de estadísticas y la reunión de documentos relativos al movimiento sindical y a la legislación del trabajo;
- e) La investigación y el estudio de las condiciones económicas y sociales de la clase trabajadora en los diversos países;
- f) La publicación de un órgano periódico y a la edición de otras publicaciones relativas al movimiento obrero;
- g) La propaganda de sus principios y a prevenir a los trabajadores de las maniobras de los enemigos de su clase;
- h) La aplicación de los instrumentos de lucha del proletariado de conformidad con las circunstancias.

## **VI. DIRECCION**

**Artículo 7.** La dirección de la Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina radica en un Comité Central y en un Congreso General.

**Artículo 8.—** El Comité Central se compone de un presidente, dos vicepresidentes, un secretario general y dos secretarios regionales.

**Artículo 9.—** El presidente y el secretario general deberán residir en la sede de la Confederación.

**Artículo 10.—** Los vicepresidentes substituirán al presidente a falta absoluta de éste, en el orden en que hayan sido designados por el Congreso General.

**Artículo 11.—** El secretario general será el encargado de la tesorería.

**Artículo 12.—** Los secretarios regionales tienen a su cargo la inmediata vigilancia de los intereses de la Confederación y del cumplimiento de su programa dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones.

**Artículo 13.—** Para los efectos del artículo 12, los países de la América Latina se dividen en tres regiones: a) la del Sur, compuesta por el Brasil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia y Chile; b) la del centro, compuesta por Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Panamá, Venezuela y las pequeñas Antillas; c) la del norte, compuesta por México, Cuba, Haití, la República Dominicana, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador y Guatemala.

**Artículo 14.—** La región en la que queda incluida la sede de la Confederación, queda a cargo del secretario general, bajo la dirección del presidente.

**Artículo 15.—** La sede de los secretarios regionales será señalada por el Congreso General. Cuando las circunstancias lo exijan, el Comité Central puede cambiar el país de residencia de un secretario regional, de acuerdo con las centrales nacionales de la jurisdicción respectiva.

**Artículo 16.—** Los miembros del Comité Central durarán en el desempeño de sus cargos tres años y serán electos por el Congreso General.

**Artículo 17.—** El presidente es el representante de la Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina. A él y al Comité Central

en su conjunto correspondé la dirección y la orientación de la Confederación, de acuerdo con las normas que fijan estos estatutos y las resoluciones de sus Congresos Generales. Los secretarios son los representantes de la Confederación dentro de sus jurisdiccions.

**Artículo 18.—** El Comité Central se reunirá una vez al año, en el lugar previamente designado por el mismo Comité, o en el que la mayoría de sus miembros señale si fuere preciso cambiar el sitio. Las reuniones extraordinarias del Comité Central pueden realizarse a petición del presidente, de la mayoría de sus miembros o de la tercera parte de las centrales nacionales afiliadas.

**Artículo 19.—** El presidente tiene el deber de informar por escrito, una vez al mes, a las centrales nacionales afiliadas, respecto de la marcha de la Confederación.

**Artículo 20.—** El secretario general y los secretarios regionales tienen el deber de informar por escrito al presidente, una vez al mes, respecto de la marcha de la Confederación en sus correspondientes jurisdicciones.

**Artículo 21.—** El Comité Central tiene el deber de informar a las centrales nacionales afiliadas sobre lo tratado en sus reuniones.

**Artículo 22.—** Corresponde al Comité Central:

- a) Formular el programa de acción de la Confederación para el año siguiente al de su reunión reglamentaria;
- b) Decidir sobre la adhesión de las centrales nacionales;

- c) Convocar al Congreso General para su asamblea ordinaria;
- d) Acordar la reunión extraordinaria del Congreso General;
- e) Formular el presupuesto anual de los gastos de la Confederación;
- f) Resolver sobre todos los asuntos de la Confederación en ausencia del Congreso General;

**Artículo 23.—** Para que los actos del Comité Central tengan validez, es necesario que se reúnan por lo menos cuatro de sus miembros, siendo uno de ellos el presidente.

**Artículo 24.—** En casos especiales los votos de los miembros del Comité Central pueden ser recogidos por el presidente por medio de correspondencia.

**Artículo 25.—** El Congreso General se integra con los delegados de cada una de las centrales nacionales afiliadas, y con los miembros del Comité Central.

**Artículo 26.—** Cada una de las centrales afiliadas designará hasta tres delegados ante el Congreso General, teniendo un voto el conjunto de los delegados.

**Artículo 27.—** Los acuerdos del Congreso General se tomarán por mayoría de votos de las centrales afiliadas.

**Artículo 28.—** El Congreso General se reunirá cada tres años, en el lugar designado previamente por el propio Congreso, o en el que



señale el Comité Central, si las circunstancias hicieren imposible cumplir el acuerdo del Congreso.

**Artículo 29.**— Por acuerdo del Comité Central puede reunirse el Congreso General en cualquier tiempo, en asamblea extraordinaria, y previa convocatoria que deberá expedirse con anticipación no menor de sesenta días.

**Artículo 30.**— En su Congreso General radica la soberanía de la Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina. A él corresponde juzgar de la obra cumplida por el Comité Central, formular el programa de acción de la Confederación, modificar el Estatuto, suspender en sus derechos o expulsar de la Confederación a cualquiera de sus centrales afiliadas, y en general, decidir y resolver sobre todos los asuntos de interés general para la Confederación.

**Artículo 31.**— Sólo podrá suspenderse en sus derechos o expulsarse a una central afiliada, previo juicio de responsabilidad que el Congreso realice oyendo en su defensa a la agrupación afectada.

**Artículo 32.**— Para que los acuerdos del Congreso General tengan validez es necesario que estén presentes por lo menos la mitad, más una de las centrales nacionales afiliadas.

## VII. CUOTAS

**Artículo 33.**— La cotización mensual de las centrales nacionales afiliadas será la que corresponda según el número de sus respectivos socios, en la siguiente forma:

hasta 10,000 socios .....15 centésimos de centavo de  
 dólar por cada socio;  
 de 10,000 hasta 50,000 socios ...8 centésimos de centavo de dó-  
 lar por cada socio;  
 de 50,000 hasta 100,000 socios ...6 centésimos de centavo de dó-  
 lar por cada socio;  
 de 100,000 hasta 300,000 socios .3 centésimos de centavo de dó-  
 lar por cada socio;  
 de 300,000 o más socios .....2 centésimos de centavo de dó-  
 lar por cada socio.

Las cantidades anteriores fijan la cuota mensual que corresponde  
 a las organizaciones filiales; pero éstas harán la remisión de sus cuo-  
 tas trimestralmente.

### **VIII. DURACION**

**Artículo 34.—** La Confederación de Trabajadores de América  
 Latina sólo podrá disolverse por el voto de las dos terceras partes de  
 las centrales nacionales afiliadas, en un Congreso General extraor-  
 dinario convocado especialmente para ese objeto.

### **IX. LEMA Y DISTINTIVO**

**Artículo 35.—** El lema de la Confederación será: "Por la eman-  
 cipación de América Latina".

**Artículo 36.**— El distintivo de la Confederación será un círculo conteniendo el mapa de América, acentuándose en el dibujo el territorio de la América Latina, y el nombre y el lema de la Confederación.

**Artículo 37.**— Las centrales nacionales afiliadas deberán hacer constar en el papel de su correspondencia que son miembros de la Confederación.

### **Transitorios.**

**Primero.**—Cón el objeto de cumplir con lo previsto en el Artículo 2, el Comité Central trabajará empeñosamente porque, en el menor tiempo posible, se realice la unificación entre las organizaciones constituyentes de la Confederación que pertenezcan a un mismo país, y mientras tanto deben considerarse como unidades miembros de la Confederación los comités transitorios de unidad formados por representantes de distintos sindicatos nacionales para concurrir a este Congreso constituyente de la Confederación y tendrán representación igual a una central nacional.

**Segundo.**—Para los gastos de instalación del Comité Central, se acuerda una cuota extraordinaria que deberá pagar las centrales constituyentes de la Confederación, de cantidad equivalente a una cotización mensual calculada en la forma que determina el artículo 33, la cual deberá enviarse al Secretario General antes del día último del próximo mes de diciembre.

PLACE:

Havana, Cuba

DATE:

April 15, 1943

REPORTED BY:

No. 360

TITLE:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN CONFEDERACION  
DE TRABAJADORES DE CUBA

CHARACTER:

CUBA - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - R

SYNOPSIS:

The names of the Federations which constitute the CTC set forth. Examples of the adherence of the CTC to the Communist Party Line developed. The names of the officers elected at the convention in December, 1942 listed, especially those having Communistic leanings. Resolutions adopted set forth. The names of foreign delegates and the organizations which they represented, listed. The CTC recently purchased a social club for \$200,000.

COMMENTS:

The information contained in this report is also contained in a report dated April 12, 1943 entitled "Survey of Communist Activities in Cuba". There are also attached newspaper clippings concerning the CTC conventions. Another copy of these clippings is being kept in the files of this office.

STATUS:

- C -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 17 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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## **CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES DE CUBA**

To describe the antecedents of the Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba and to trace the influence of the Communist Party in labor and sindical activities would merely be a repetition of the history of the Communist Party, which is set out at the beginning of this section.

After the attempted political strike of March, 1935, which the Cuban government repressed with very severe measures, including the killing and imprisoning of many communistic and revolutionary elements, and the dissolution of many sindicatos, the Communist Party began its march back to power in the labor movement. Through intensive reorganization and reconstruction activity, the Communists not only reorganized all the sindicatos which had existed up till that time, but succeeded in creating a great number of new worker's organizations. They did not limit their activities to worker's organizations of revolutionary tendencies, and worked with laborers of all political tendencies. Thanks to their organization activities, and their agitation in support of social legislation, the Communists who had been dislodged from the control of worker's organizations by government or patronal action, were rapidly reelected by the workers.

Feeling that the failure of the strike of March, 1935, was due in large measure to the lack of unity of the sindicatos, the Communists began a work of unification, resulting in the creation of provincial and industrial federations, which was climaxed by the creation of the Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba at the National Worker's Congress held in January, 1939, a week after the Third National Assembly of the Communist Party. At that Congress, Lázaro Peña, the colored Communist labor leader, was elected Secretary General of the CTC, a post which he has held ever since.

### **The Composition of the CTC**

According to figures compiled by the Secretary of Finances of the CTC, Teresa García, and published in a financial and membership report at the Third National Congress of the CTC held in December, 1942, there are a total of 1,183 sindicatos which are known to exist in Cuba. Of this number, 926 have related themselves in one form or another to the CTC, and the remaining 257 operate independently of it. The majority of the sindicatos related to the CTC are affiliated with the provincial federations, one existing for each of the six Cuban Provinces, or with the industrial federations, which are as follows:

**Federación Tabacalera Nacional  
Federación Nacional Obrera del Transporte**

*Federación Obrera Marítima Nacional  
Hermandad Ferroviaria de Cuba  
Federación Nacional Obrera Azucarera  
Federación Sindical Gastronómica y sus Conexos  
Federación Nacional de la Aguja, Textil y sus Derivados  
Federación Sindical de Plantas Eléctricas, Gas y Agua*

*Further figures compiled by Teresa García estimate that 24.7 per cent of the employed workers of Cuba belong to labor organizations which are related to the CTC, but this percentage figure is highly problematical, due to the assumptions on which it is based. In the Cuban census of 1919, 32.8 per cent of the entire Cuban population was employed. Teresa García assumed that the population of Cuba today is the same as the census figure of 1938, and assumed that 32.8 per cent of the population is employed, the same as in 1919. On this basis, with 345,187 workers belonging to organizations affiliated with the CTC, 24.7 per cent of the employed workers of Cuba are affiliated with the CTC.*

*The leaders of the CTC, when referring to their membership, optimistically use the round figure of 500,000, which is considerably exaggerated when compared with the figure of 345,187 which is admitted by the Secretary of Finances as being the total number of workers who are, in one way or another, related to the CTC.*

#### *Adherence of the CTC to the Communist Party Line*

*The course adopted by the CTC paralleling the Communist Party line can best be illustrated by the attitude adopted by the CTC toward the present world conflict, expressed in a speech by Lázaro Peña at the last National Congress of the CTC.*

*In the National Congress of the CTC in December, 1940, the CTC declared itself strongly against the attempts of certain elements to involve Cuba in the war. The CTC then declared itself for the neutrality of Cuba in a war which it described as imperialistic, because the directing forces of the conflicting factions defended imperialistic ends. Peña stated that in 1940, the war had no truly liberating objectives; no progressive objectives which would encourage the participation of Cuba in it.*

*Later, Peña stated, the character of the war began to change. The replacing of Chamberlain by Churchill stiffened British resistance. In June, 1941, the war took another sudden and decisive change when Germany turned against the USSR, desperate at not having reached a decision in the West due to the potential threat of the Soviet army. The change in the character of*

the war was accentuated when Roosevelt and Churchill proclaimed the Atlantic Charter in August of the same year. In December, 1941, the change was culminated, when Japan traitorously attacked the United States, threatening the liberty and independence of our hemisphere.

Before each of these historical events, the CTC took a changing and corresponding attitude. In June, 1941, the CTC expressed its solidarity to the USSR, as it had been previously expressed toward China, the Spanish Republic, and Czechoslovakia. In August, it declared that this was now a liberating war, and in December, 1941, urged that war be declared against Japan, Germany and Italy, and that relations be broken with Petain and Franco.

Other examples illustrating the Communist line adopted by the CTC will be described in the resolutions passed by the Third National Congress of the CTC, relating to international solidarity and unity.

To state that the CTC is a Communist organization, or is composed principally by Communists would obviously be a misstatement, considering the size of the Communist Party or its voting strength, and the size of the CTC. However it is safe to say that the Communist Party controls the CTC, and that the principal directors of the CTC are members of the Communist Party. For the years 1943-44, the following named members of the Communist Party have the following positions in the CTC, and it is probable that this list is incomplete:

Secretary General - Lázaro Peña  
 Secretary of Acts - Angelo Cofino  
 Secretary of Organization - José Morera  
 Secretary of Propaganda - Teresa García  
 Vice - Secretary of Propaganda - Justo Tamayo  
 Vice-Secretary of Agriculture - Nesús Menéndez  
 Secretary of Finances - Rafael Blanco  
 Vice-Secretary of Finances - Juan Laquechel  
 Vice-Secretary of Prevention of Accidents - Leovigildo Vicente

In addition, the Delegate to Official and Employer's organizations, Ramón León Rentería, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations, Juan Arévalo, who between them control the majority of the maritime labor organizations, although not considered Communists even by the bitterest opponents of the Communists in labor activities, cooperate closely with the Communists in their activities.

### The Third National Congress of the CTC

Before describing the Third National Congress of the CTC, and the clash that occurred between the Communist and Auténtico elements, a brief history of the National Worker's Commission of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico), should be given.

In 1939 the National Executive Committee of the Auténtico Party named a National Commission of Social Matters, under the presidency of Eusebio Mujal Barniol, which commission included the National Worker's Commission. Although named in 1939, this Commission did not become active until December, 1940, immediately before the Second National Congress of the CTC, when it attempted to organize the Auténtico delegates to oppose the Communist element, meeting little success. Later the National Worker's Commission dedicated itself to the task of organizing Auténtico fractions in labor syndicates under the direction of Sandalio Junco, a former Communist labor leader. These organization efforts met strong opposition from the Communists, the patronal element, and the Ministry of Labor. The leader, Sandalio Junco, was assassinated, which act was laid to the door of the Communists by the Auténticos.

Months before the Third National Congress of the CTC, the Auténticos began their attack on the Communist Party, hoping to wrest control of the CTC from the latter. The Auténticos marshalled their forces at the First National Conference of the Auténtico Workers, held December 7 and 8 in Havana.

The Third National Congress of the CTC was held in Havana, beginning December 9th, and closing December 12th, 1942. The presiding officers were: President, Ramón León Rentería; Vice-President, José María Pérez; Secretary of Correspondence, Angel Cofiño; Vice-Secretary of Correspondence, Carlos Fernández R.; Secretary of Acts, Francisco Laya; Vice-Secretary of Acts, Leovigildo Vicente.

The Credential Commission, composed of José Morera, Ramón León Rentería, José Miguel Espino, and Francisco Laya, accepted the credentials of 973 syndicates, representing 24 provincial and industrial federations. The Credential Commission rejected the credentials of 52 organizations, claiming that they were non-existent, patronal organizations, not affiliated with the CTC or had not fulfilled the established requirements. On the approval of the report of the Credential Commission, the greater part of the Auténtico workers whose credentials had been approved, retired from the Congress and in union with their fellow party members whose credentials had been rejected, met independently.

The official spokesman of the Auténtico group stated that a total



of 303 delegates had left the Congress, and that they requested of the Ministry of Labor that the actions of the Third National Congress of the CTC be nullified, and that an extraordinary Congress of the CTC be held within six months, at which Congress there would be truly representative Credential and Organization Committees.

After the election of presiding officers, and the naming of Commissions, the business of the Congress consisted of the following:

- 1 - The report of the Secretary General, Lázaro Peña, on the activities of the Executive Committee of the CTC, and the tasks of the sindical movement.
- 2 - Problems of the war and postwar, in relation to Cuban economy.
- 3 - The high cost of living, salaries, rationing, relief, retirement and social laws.
- 4 - Problems of organization and finance.
- 5 - Contribution of the CTC to the unity of the workers of the American continent and the world.
- 6 - The election of the Executive Committee.

All resolutions approved by the Congress first passed through the hands of advisory committees, three of the four committees being presided over by Communists.

Resolutions number 35 and 36, which have to do with international unity and solidarity are set out in full, inasmuch as they demonstrate further the similarity of the attitude of the CTC and the Communist Party.

Resolution # 35

In relation with the unity of the workers of the American Continent and of the world, the Third National Congress of the CTC adopts the following resolutions:

- 1 - To approve the action of the delegation of the CTC, presided over by Carlos Fernández R., at the Conference of the International Worker's Order held in New York in September, 1941.
- 2 - To accept the report rendered by the delegation of the CTC presided over by Justo Tamayo, Ramón León Rentería

and Angel Cofiño, which attended the First Ordinary Congress of the Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina, and to support all the measures that were taken in the same.

- 3 - To hail the elevation of Lázaro Peña and Ramón León Rentería, who were elected Fourth Vice-President and Secretary respectively, of the CTAL.
- 4 - To resolutely aid the efforts of the CTAL, so that there may be held as soon as possible a congress of unity of all the workers of the American Continent, including the workers organizations of the United States and Canada, in a form in which all central labor organizations will be represented under equal conditions.
- 5 - To approve the report of the Secretary of Relations of the CTC, Juan Arévalo, on his trip to the United States, and to aid the efforts to send specialized Cuban workers to work in the war industries of the United States. To insist the same of the CTAL, so that the resolution on the interchange of workers commissions between the Latin American countries will be carried out, with the purpose of establishing closer relations among the workers of the continent.

Resolution # 36

In relation with international solidarity, the Third National Congress of the CTC adopted the following resolutions:

- 1 - To request of the President of the United States, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the liberty of the Puerto Rican leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, who is in prison in Atlanta, Georgia, for fighting for the independence of his country.
- 2 - To direct itself equally to the President of the Republic of Brazil, Sr. Getulio Vargas, for the liberty of the great patriot and anti-fascist fighter, Carlos Luis Prestos, the "Gentleman of Hope".
- 3 - To interest the Cuban government in making the necessary efforts to impede the extradition and handing over to the Franco government the Republican Spanish who are in France.
- 4 - To protest publicly against the killing of Jews which the Gestapo is trying to bring about in the occupied

countries, obeying the orders of Hitler.

- 5 - To recommend to the Executive Committee of the CTC that, through the Secretary of Foreign Relations, it interest itself in the liberty of the anti-fascist fighters and prisoners for social reasons.
- 6 - Direct to the President and the Vice-President of the United States, as well as the Presidents of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the expressions of solidarity of the Cuban people with the Governor of Puerto Rico, Rexford Guy Tugwell, who represents the progressive policy of President Roosevelt in the neighboring island.

At the inaugural session of the Congress, held in the National Theatre, Dr. José Suárez Rivas, Minister of Labor, Sr. Francisco Boves, the Director of Labor, the aides to the President of the Republic and the Minister of Defense were present, as well as other governmental figures. Also included in the attendance were representatives of foreign labor organizations, who were as follows:

American Confederation of Labor	-	Alfredo F. Cadena
Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico	-	Juan Sáez Corales Ramón Barreto Pérez Ernesto Ramos Antonini
Confederación de Trabajadores de Columbia	-	Jesús Villegas
American C.I.O.	-	Donald J. MacDonald

These foreign delegates made a joint declaration, stating in effect that inasmuch as the newspapers were printing inexact statements relating to the Congress, they felt it their duty to state that this was an orderly and democratic congress, in which the delegates could express themselves freely, and that there had been no mass withdrawal of delegates - just twenty or thirty who retired when the Congress rejected a proposition that they had proposed. A notation appended to this declaration added that the C.I.O. representative, Donald J. MacDonald, had arrived the last day of the Congress, but observing the reigning harmony, felt that he could join in the declaration.

#### The Social Club of the CTC

The latest project of the CTC, one on which great stress is

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

~~COORDINATOR~~ OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 17, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

From time to time I have discussed with you the usefulness to this Office of the confidential reports compiled by your representatives in the other American Republics. We find ourselves now confronted with a problem where the facilities of the Bureau might be of considerable assistance to us.

We are informed that the Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina, headed by Vicente Lombardo Ledezma, is planning an extraordinary meeting, originally scheduled for Havana but now planned for Mexico City, about the 25th of this month. We would like to keep fully posted on the plans and accomplishments of this meeting and would be particularly interested in having a description of the participants especially those from the United States and Canada, if any.

If it is convenient for you, let us share your information in this matter, we would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

John C. McClintock  
Assistant Coordinator

*Broun*

*Ches*

*Confederation of Latin American Workers*

*up 18-43  
6/25/43  
7-7-43*

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